THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1259] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

FOR SALE, A TRACT of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. This land lies in the neighborhood of Dr. Robert Honeyman, and joins the lands of the late Gen Nelson. Col. William Fontaine, of Hanover, who is authorised to dispose of the property, will shew the premises to any person inclinable to purchase, and if more convenient to the purchaser to give property in exchange than to pay cash, property in the city of Richmond will be received in payment.

J. P. HOPKINS.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

William Jones,

OF PHILADELPHIA, AND

Neil McCoull,

OF RICHMOND,

BEING appointed to settle the business of ROSS & FORD, the collection of debts devolves on NEIL McCOUL, who requests those indebted to come forward and give assurances when payment may be expected—as it is his duty to commence suits immediately against those who do not.

WILLIAM JONES.
NEIL McCOULL.

Richmond, October 17, 1804. 3w.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Paul, *dec'd. on Tuesday, the 6th of November,*

ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Crop of Corn and Fodder, Plantation Utensils, one Horse and one Cow, &c. Three months credit for all sums above Ten Dollars—and all under, cash.

At the same time will be rented, for one year, the PLANTATION said deceased lived on—and sundry NEGROES to be hired.

JOHN NEW, Ex'or.

October 26.

Runaway in City Jail.

JAMES, an elderly slave, of Indian complexion and bald on the crown of his head; says he belongs to Mr. William Barnett, in Port Royal, and left his master's service some weeks ago; was taken in a cave near the city, and committed to jail. His owner will please send for him to

WM. ROSE, Keeper.

Richmond, October 13th, 1804. eStf.

The Subscribers,

Having rented a convenient Lumber-House on the Canal Basin, offer their services, under the firm of

C. & T. Saunders,

TO receive all kinds of PRODUCE on STORAGE, and to dispose of on Commission, to which strict attention and punctuality will be observed.

Chancelor H. Saunders.
Tarlton Saunders.

Richmond, October 8th, 1804. o1w2m

The full-blooded and complete *ENGLISH STALLION*

WRANGLER,

The property of Col. Miles Selden, and others,

WILL stand at my stable in the county of Prince-Edward, ten miles below the court-house, and two from Elisha Betts's Tavern, the ensuing season. The terms, pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences.

THOMAS HASKINS.

October 1st, 1804. oaw4*

Runaway in City Jail.

BRIDGE, a short thick fellow, of middle age, says he belongs to Mr. John Sommerville, of Granville county, No. Car. and eloped from *Arthur Johnson, his Overseer, on his Mecklenburg plantation*, in June or July last. The said plantation is within a mile of Sir Peyton Skipwith's seat. His owner or overseer is requested to come or send for him to

Wm. ROSE, Keeper.

October 15, 1804. oawtf

Richmond James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 6th of October, 1804—

Resolved, That a second requisition of FIVE DOLLARS on each share be made on the Stockholders, and that the same be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th of November next.

Extract from the Minutes.

ROBERT POLLARD, Clk.

oawtNov 15

To Rent,

Any possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

At a court continued and held for the county of Lancaster, at the court-house, on Friday the 24th day of August, 1804,

William Neuby and Richard Neuby, adm'rs. of Oswald Neuby, dec'd. Pltffs. } *In Chancery.*

AGAINST

Job Carter and Ellyson Currie, Deft's.

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counsel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel. It it ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyson Currie retain in his hands a sufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the costs of this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

J. TOWLES, C.

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. taw6m.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, October 6th, 1804.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, Plaintiff,

AND

Nathaniel Anderson, and others, Defendants

IN this cause, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, the court, recommitting to master commissioner Hay his report, directeth the accounts annexed to it to be so reformed, as they would have been stated, if the Falling Garden had not been sold, and the decree of the Court of Hustings had not been pronounced; and directeth that an account between the plaintiff, and the defendant George Winston, debiting the latter with the rents of the ground and house occupied by Richard Smyth, and crediting that defendant with the value of durable improvement thereon by him, and stating the vouchers and evidences of payment of the purchase money by him; and also to state an account between the plaintiff and him or them, for whom the defendant, Thomas Stewardson is agent, and report these matters to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioner's-Office, Richmond, Oct. 11, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 13th day of December next for carrying into effect the within decree, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

Will be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 11th day of December next, at the late dwelling-house of Drury Ragsdale, deceased, in King William county,

ALL the personal ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a Coachee & Gig, in good repair; the crop of Corn, Fodder and Shucks; Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of 6 months will be allowed for all sums above Ten Dollars, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

There will also be positively sold, for ready money, upwards of twenty SLAVES; among them are valuable house servants and likely boys and girls.

The sale will continue from day to day until all are sold.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are defired to bring them in before the first day of December next, else this notice will be plead in bar, of all coming in after that day.

JOHN FOX, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of DRURY RAGSDALE, dec.

October 1, 1804. law6w

There will also be sold, at the same

time and place, 400 acres of LAND, part of the tract whereon Barbara Ragsdale, widow and devisee of Drury Ragsdale, dec. now lives, who will make conveyance of the premises in fee simple; a part of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; for the balance a credit will be allowed. The terms will be particularly made known on that day; or I will treat privately for the Land, and conclude a bargain previously.

JOHN FOX,
For BARBARA RAGSDALE.

Miss ROBBINS,

AFTER making her sincere acknowledgments to her Friends and the Public, for that portion of patronage which she has experienced, wishes to inform her patrons, that she has removed her SCHOOL to a house nearly opposite to Mr. Copland's, on Shockoe Hill, where she can accommodate half a dozen young Ladies as Boarders.

October 29th, 1804.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,

The Ship CHARLOTTE,

CAPTAIN PETERS,

Burthen 320 hhds. Tobacco—just arrived at City-Point from Liverpool, being her first voyage. Apply to Captain Peters, at City-Point, or

WALTER & THO's. COLQUHOUN.

Petersburg, Oct 26, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late GEORGE BRAXTON, dec. are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated; and those indebted to the said estate, are required to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is anxious to close her administration as soon as possible.

MARY W. BRAXTON, *Adm'x. with the will annexed of* GEO: BRAXTON, *dec.*

King William county, Oct. 29, 1804. 1w

JUST PUBLISHED,
By JOHN COURTNEY, Jun.

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing besides the Astronomical calculations, by B. BATES,

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Festivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto House of Delegates,
Correct lists of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
District do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Useful Medical Receipts, for the use of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertisement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 25th, 1803,
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia,—A number of useful Tables,
Large List of Roads, &c. &c.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an object, to make speedy purchases, as they will be furnished much lower than the customary price, which they have been sold at in this city.

☞ The above Almanack is published on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouse.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

JOHN HENRY,

HAS imported in the ship LATONA, captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small pieces of well assorted 4-4ths wide

IRISH LINEN,

purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old London particular

MADEIRA WINE,

in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate terms. Richmond, 30th October, 1804.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly, to extend the western boundary of the city of Richmond to the junction of the Westham and the Brooke roads, a small distance above the old rope walk, thence along the said Brooke road until it interseers a line to be extended a west course from the back line of the lots and tenements which were laid off by William Du-Val, (part of his land called Coutts's) thence running on the said line an east course to the eastern branch of Shockoe creek, thence down the said branch (as the same may be straitened by the owners thereof) to Shockoe creek, thence down the same to the city line—including all the lands within the said boundary.

October 30.

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE RE-PUBLISHED, BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

COURTNEY's

LAST EDITION OF HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

With an additional number entirely NEW.

Foreign Intelligence.

[BY THE JUPITER, LAW, FROM LONDON, AT NEW-YORK.]

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The General Coote lugger arrived in the Downs at day-break yesterday, from off Boulogne. She left three of our frigates and the smaller vessels warmly engaged with *a host of the enemy's flotilla*, to use the words of our correspondent, as close in shore as the depth of water would allow them to venture. The vessels which the enemy had sent out, had not returned into port. The General Coote returned for provisions, &c. for the squadron, with which she sailed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Adamant, of 50 guns, and all the possible force into the Downs, sailed yesterday to reinforce the squadron.

From day break yesterday morning, till two P. M. the firing was very heavy and incessant.—The weather, which had been clear in the morning, changed towards the afternoon: a thick fog came on, so thick that a vessel could not be seen a mile from the shore. Our Deal Correspondent considers the weather to have been as favourable for the enemy as they could wish—a strong flood tide, fair wind, and a thick fog.

But if, as our Dover letters state, the wind, which had been Easterly, changed to W. S. W. the enemy could not, if the breeze freshened, preserve their station on their coast, but must either go back to Boulogne, or bear away for some other port. But when the General Coote arrived from the French coast, the enemy had not evinced any intention of going back to port. We have not heard of any latter advice, than those brought by the General Coote.

The loss of the Constitution cutter affords us an occasion for delivering it as our opinion, that our vessels should not venture unnecessarily near the enemy's coast and batteries. The injury they may do, is in general not a sufficient compensation for the opportunity they may give the enemy for exultation, by the effect which may be produced by their shot and shells.

The King George cutter arrived yesterday in the Downs from our squadron off Ostend, which she left all well. The enemy's flotilla remained in the harbour.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Admiralty from our squadron off Boulogne, stating the return to port of that part of the enemy's flotilla which had come out of the harbour and ranged itself along the coast under the protection of the batteries. With the particulars of the dispatches we are unacquainted, but we understand that the details furnished by individuals at Deal and Dover respecting the number of the French gun boats, and the firing between them and our cruizers, have been very much exaggerated.

Letters received by an American House in the city, state, that LINGIS considered himself so certain of capturing the China Fleet, that he had engaged to dispose of the cargoes of two of the ships to an American Merchant at the Mauritius.

September 2.

The Paris Papers which have been received to the 19th, contain no intelligence of much consequence. It is not from Paris we expect to receive important news at the present moment. Bonaparte's birth day was celebrated on the 15th, and the frivolous populace were allowed their usual indulgences: the Theatres were opened gratis, and bands of music were stationed in the elysian fields and other places for those who chose to dance—*Te Deum* was performed in the Hospital of the Invalids.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, received with the last mail, mentions, that the division of the Russian fleet, which was to pass the Sound, is destined for the Mediterranean, to reinforce the squadron already arrived there from the Black Sea, and to protect Sardinia, Sicily, Morea, and the Seven Islands, against the attempts of France, it being yet doubtful for which of these countries the French fleet at Toulon is destined, should it, during the equinoxical gales, when probably our blockading ships will be driven from the coast, be able to get to sea, without fighting its way. This is so much the more probable, as, according to letters from Lord Nelson's fleet, the French ships at Toulon have, ever since last June, been in complete readiness to take advantage of the first opportunity to sail for that secret expedition, to which the French papers have announced them to be destined. The French ships in the Spanish ports are but badly manned, but the crews on board the Toulon fleet are picked men; and the land troops, under the command of General Regnier, consist of those Brigades which distinguish themselves most under Bonparte in his campaigns in Italy and Egypt.

We feel the highest satisfaction at having it in our power to announce, that the price of corn is rapidly falling in every part of the country. Flour experienced a very considerable farther reduction at Mark lane in yesterday's market, and we have little doubt but that in the course of a few days it will find that level from which it was so unreasonably raised. This fall is principally to be attributed to the promising appearance of the harvest, and to the great importation of grain which has been made and which is expected. The late rains, from the effect of which such serious apprehensions were entertained, have proved most beneficial in their operation. The smut has been removed, the ears have been cleansed, and the quality of the grain considerably swelled and improved by them. The persons who have made large purchases upon the speculation of an extravagant rise, are aware of these circumstances, and they endeavouring to shield themselves against the certain consequences of the depreciation which may be expected.

DEAL, August 29.

Orders are this morning reported to have been received for all the men of war in the Downs to be ready to cut or slip their cables at a moment's warning, every effort, it appears, being now making at Boulogne, for their flotilla to put to sea. At the moment I am closing my letter, a heavy firing is heard in the direction of the coast, and every thing wears the appearance of the greatest alertness.

DOVER, August 30.

Some very heavy firing has been heard to day, from early in the morning until 2 P. M. we are not able to account for it, as nothing has arrived, but suppose it to be our cruisers off Boulogne and the French gun boats and batteries. The weather, which was clear in the morning has suddenly changed, and a thick fog has come on, so that one cannot see a mile from the shore; the wind, which was Easterly, has changed, and blows a pretty breeze at W. S. W. As the French have told us a fog was favourable, and they are known to have so many boats out, we think they have no excuse if they don't come, only the dread of encountering us single handed. At all events, if the wind freshens, which it seems it inclined to do, they can't lay outside the Pier, but must endeavour to get into Boulogne again, or bear away for some other port. A lugger has just gone past to the Downs; supposed to come from the fleet, and our tars, who have had severe work for several days, may in the event of a strong wind at West, retire to a safe road-stead, and enjoy a little repose. Two companies of the Northampton Militia have come to town to work at works on the heights, which go on apace, and if the weather continues mild, will be well advanced before the severity of the winter comes on.

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DEAL, August 30.

The cause of the heavy firing mentioned in my letter of yesterday, is in some degree ascertained. The General Coote lugger arrived in the Downs this morning at day-break, from off Boulogne.—When she left the squadron, three of our frigates, with several smaller vessels, were closely engaged with an host of the enemy's flotilla, as close in shore as the depth of water would safely admit.

A quantity of fresh beef and vegetables has been supplied with the utmost promptness, and the lugger sailed from the Downs for her station about three o'clock this afternoon. A strong firing was heard during last night, and still continues to be heard at intervals.

The Adamant, of 50 guns, and all the disposable force on this station, has sailed to reinforce our squadron. Something decisive may soon be expected.—At this moment the Corsican has every thing in his favour; a strong flood tide, the wind fresh and fair for crossing the narrow channel, and a prodigious haze, fog-rising, so thick that we cannot see two miles from our coast. Every thing that he could wish or hope for from the elements, seems propitious: but whether the *Invincible* invaders will have courage sufficient to risk a trip to the "white cliffs of England," is yet to be determined.

PARIS, August 15.

His majesty the emperor set out from Dunkirk last Saturday; he passed through Furnes and Nieuport, and arrived at Ostend at 1 P. M. Before he entered the city he reviewed the several corps which border the bay. The civil and military authorities which came to meet him presented an imposing *coup d'oeil*, by their military and elegant dresses. After having received the authorities, he repaired to the camps. From thence he went to inspect a large part of the Batavian flotilla until nine at night. Sunday the bishop of Gand said mass before him at 7 o'clock in the morning.—Immediately after, he went to the first division of the camp commanded by general Oudinot. After having traversed the battalions, after having conversed with all the officers, and reviewed them in the most minute detail, during which time he made several promotions, granted two pensions to two soldiers covered with wounds, and placed several soldiers children in the Lycees; he manœuvred the troops, and made them defile before him. During all this time the rain fell in torrents. The people of Ostend were astonished that none of the army seemed to perceive it, and that the manœuvres continued as if it was the finest weather ever known.

The same the day the emperor gave a dinner to the generals and colonels of the camp. He afterwards went to the theatre and saw a piece performed, entitled, "*Une Journee du Camp de Bruges*," *Day at the Camp of Bruges*." The emperor, in his review of the Batavian fleet, ascertained the good composition of the crews, and shewed his satisfaction at the good state of the flotilla.

August 18.

The greater part of the department of Upper Garonne has been laid waste by a storm of hail.—Wheat, wine, corn, cattle, &c. every thing was destroyed in ten minutes, upon a space of several leagues. The misery and desolation are great beyond description in that country.

They write from Genoa, under the 6th inst. that on that day, the Italian privateer, *Il Vendicatore*, left that port to cruise in the Mediterranean. It directed its course towards the Levant. This privateer has captured six different prizes; but not one of them arrived safe in French or Italian harbours. They were all recaptured by the English.

During his present visit to the camps in Hungary, Bohemia, and in Moravia, His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles is accompanied by his brother, the Archduke Antoine, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order. Both the Princes left Vienna on the 5th inst.

ANTWERP, August 20.

The festival at Boulogne was celebrated last Thursday, in a most magnificent manner. The Emperor was seated on an elevated throne in the middle of a semicircle, around which the columns of troops were placed, so that they appeared to be the rays of a star, of which the throne formed the centre. On the steps of the throne were placed the dignified officers of the empire, the princes, marshals, &c. and on each side, in straight lines, all the drummers and musicians of the camp. His Majesty then, amidst the most profound silence, administered the oath to all the members of the legion of honour; and, as soon as they had repeated the words, "this we swear," a general discharge of artillery took place from all the batteries on the coast, the forts and ships, while all the drummers and musicians struck up a piece of warlike music, and the Members of the Legion of honour received from the hands of his Majesty, the insignia of the order. The columns then filed off, passed his Majesty, and proceeded to their quarters. The day was spent amidst the greatest joy and the people amused themselves with different pastimes, such as running races, dancing &c. Each man received a double ration of bread and meat, together with a flask of wine, and the superior officers were entertained with an elegant collation by Prince Joseph. In the evening some elegant fireworks were exhibited, accompanied with a general discharge of musketry by a body of 15,000 men, having on their arms luminous stars, or balls, which emitted a bright light, the whole forming a most brilliant spectacle, because an astonishing number of sky-rockets were let off at the same time. The same day M. Malhuet, Commissary General of the Marine, opened the new wharf and the magazines, on which occasion he delivered a speech, in which he stated, that the Emperor had resolved to strengthen Antwerp: that ere long, the Rhine, the Mease, the Scheldt, and the Rhone would run into each other.

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THE LATEST.

[By the Mary, from Liverpool, at New-York.]

LEYDEN, August 30.

Reports are circulated at Paris of a triple alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Emperor of Austria and France, and the King of Prussia. Time will shew whether there is any truth in them.

LONDON, September 10.

The Hamburg mails arrived yesterday. The intelligence which they bring is superceded by accounts of a more recent date, which we have received by the Paris papers to the 2d, and the Dutch to the 6th instant.

Those papers contain a great variety of important information, but the article which may be considered as particularly interesting at this momentous crisis, when the state of Europe, and with it the condition of civilized society, trembles in the balance, relates to the certainty of an *immediate rupture* between Russia and France:—M. D'Oubril, the Russian charge de'Affaires has quitte Paris.

His departure is not mentioned in the French official paper, but the fact admits of no doubt, as it is inserted in several of the smaller Paris papers. Whether it was in consequence of an unsatisfactory answer to the Note which he was understood to have presented shortly after Bonaparte had left the capital, or some preremtory order lately received from his court, we have no means of ascertaining, as the fact is barely mentioned, without any comment whatever.

The Emperor of Germany has declared himself hereditary Emperor of Austria; and has sent new credentials to his minister at Paris, acknowledging the new Emperor Bonaparte.

Bonaparte, after having passed six weeks in reviewing and marshaling his troops and arranging all his immense preparations for the invasion of this country, has at length taken his departure from the coast. Most of his Ministers, and all foreign Ambassadors, had left Paris, for the purpose of meeting his Imperial Majesty at Aix la-Chapelle, and of witnessing all the honours and flattery which the constituted authorities will no doubt, profusely pour on the modern Charlemaigne. The period of his stay in that city is not mentioned, but there is no prospect of his immediate return to the coast, as we find that he was to continue his journey to Bonn, Coblentz, and the principal cities of the newly acquired departments on the left bank of the Rhine. Upon whom the command of the army of England, and the proud distinction of planting the *bonnet rouge*, or the *French Imperial Eagle*, on the tower of London is to devolve, *ad interim*, we are unable to conjecture from any thing that occurs in the Paris Journals. Indeed we should not be surprised if the motion of the French army on this side of the water had been postponed *sine die*, for we find that considerable preparations have been making at Strasburgh for the reception of his Corsican Majesty, from whence it was expected he would repair to Paris. The anniversary of his *usurpation* (the 9th of November) is only two months distant, and as it is generally supposed that he means to constitute this also the anniversary of his coronation, it is not probable that he will, in the interval, expose his army to the possibilities of any disasters which may affect his present popularity.

August 30.

Every letter we receive from the Coast corroborates the opinion we have so repeatedly and so strongly endeavoured to impress upon the minds of our countrymen, that the French are serious in their determination to attempt the immediate invasion of this country. The accounts transmitted to us for several days past, have been from persons who have been eye witnesses of the enemy's preparations and measures. From all these accounts it is impossible for any man to draw any other inference than we have drawn.

Our letters this morning from Dover begin with the decisive opinion, that every thing is indicative of a determination on the part of the enemy to carry their menaces into execution. A heavy firing was heard yesterday morning, which increased in violence towards the afternoon. Large black columns of smoke ascended along the whole coast from Blanchess to Boulogne. As the smoke seemed to be at a greater distance from the French shore than usual, it was conjectured by some persons on the coast, that the enemy had actually put to sea. Our Correspondent does not side with that conjecture; no signal of the enemy having sailed, having been hoisted at the signal house.

Our Deal Correspondent informs us of the heavy firing yesterday, and mentions that orders have been received from Government for all ships in the Downs to be ready to cut or slip their cables at an hour's notice. Government have also, in consequence of the appearances on the French coast, commanded several hired and revenue cutters immediately to rendezvous in the Downs, under the orders of Lord Keith. Several armed defence ships and armed transports sailed yesterday to join the squadron off Boulogne.

The total amount of the French force assembled between Boulogne and Calais, is said to be one hundred and eighty thousand men, completely equipped and ready to embark.

We do now really think, that the crisis is arrived when the Government ought to avail themselves, without loss of time, of the offers so patriotically and readily made by all ranks of people. The carriages and carts for the conveyance of troops, should we think, be put in requisition, so as to be ready to convey troops at the shortest notice. Far be it from us to advise any thing that should tend unnecessarily to harrass those ample and gallant bands of volunteers. But it would, we think, be wise to publish a Proclamation to them, stating that a necessity was like to occur *immediately* for their being placed on active duty.—It should seem from the observations of some of our cotemporaries, as they conceived we were exciting unnecessary alarm; they say that the perpetual alarm of late has made the public at large indifferent about Invasion.—We do not think this to be the case—they mistake the coolness of determined courage, which is a prominent feature of the British character, for indifference. But what would the public have thought of us, what should we have thought of ourselves, if we had treated the menaces of the enemy as ridiculous and contemptible, and if we had assured our countrymen, that they neither dared to invade us, nor could invade us. What, we repeat, would they have said of us, if after lulling them by such assurances, we had roused them on a sudden from their sleep of security by the thundering declaration that the enemy had actually put his threats into execution? We have always thought that Bonaparte had committed himself past recall by the desperate enterprize. From the first moment of the war, the necessity of his attempting it has increased to the present moment, when it has become irresistable. To suppose that he can keep the attachment of the armies by means diametrically different from those by which he first obtained it, would be absurd—he obtained it by the brilliancy of his military atchievements—he cannot keep it if he confess that "under Great Britain his genius is rebuked"—he will lose it the moment the soldiery begin to think that some things are impossible to his fortune.

If, contrary to our firm belief, Bonaparte should delay or abandon the enterprize, we shall take no shame to ourselves for having invariably maintained the opinion that he was serious. It was impossible for us to think that merely to alarm us, he would build such an immense quantity of vessels, the fittest that could be built for the purpose, assemble such a large force, devote so much of his time and attention, and consent, by throwing out menaces which he did not mean to carry into execution, to lose so much of his military character, and lower himself so materially in the eyes of the *sole supporters of his power*—the army. It was impossible also for us not to think he was serious, from the conviction he must feel, that it is only by humbling this country he can hope to preserve the power he has usurped. It is, therefore, against this country that he does and will always "bend up each corporal agent," and all the faculties and energies of his mind.

This seems then, in every point of view and under every consideration, the period when he will make the desperate attempt. We know not whether he thinks this period to be the best *for him*, but we are sure it is the best *for us*. All classes in every part of the United Kingdom, are confederated with one soul, heart, and hand against him: he might hear his name pronounced with the voice of execration in every shed and hovel. In Ireland, where his Arthur O'Connors may have assured him, he might expect the strongest support, we are glad to know from the first and most respectable authority, that he is detested as deeply as he is here. Those whom traitors formerly misled, are now the most zealous of his enemies, indignant at having been deceived, and convinced, to use the words of Mr. Grattan "that the first duty of a man is to stand by his country! and the second duty of a man is to stand by his country! and the third duty of a man is to stand by his country!

September 1.

A letter from Paris mentions, that a great deal of fine ship timber, which has at different times been imported from Russia into Havre de Grace and other ports on that coast, is now floated in large quantities up the Seine to Paris, whence it is removed by land carriage and canals to the Rhone, and finally transported to the dock-yards at Toulon.

In our paper of Thursday we inserted a paragraph from the Journal des Defenseurs copied into a German paper, stating that the Marquis De Lima, the Portuguese Ambassador, was daily expected at Paris, and that, immediately after his arrival, a commercial treaty between France and Portugal would be concluded, as also an offensive and defensive alliance between France, Portugal, and Spain. The Journal des Debats, which we received on Thursday, *exclusively*, announces the arrival of the Marquis De Lima, at L'Orient, as we announced yesterday; but we have authority to state, that the report, so far as respects the treaties of commerce, and offensive alliance are unfounded, and that the Marquis De Lima's commission is merely an extraordinary embassy to compliment the new Emperor of the French, and totally unconnected with commercial, or other arrangements which ought to be managed by M. De Souza, the Portuguese Minister, accredited to the French Government. If it were the intention of France to force Spain and Portugal out of their neutrality, it is extraordinary that a French Paper should be the first to announce it.

Septerober 11.

Dispatches were received on Saturday, from rear admiral Louis, dated off Boulogne, the 6th inst. where he arrived in the Leopard, of 50 guns, the preceding day, with the squadron under his orders. At the date of the dispatches there were outside the harbour of Boulogne upwards of 70 gun brigs and luggers.

The only satisfactory information relative to the firing which has been heard in the direction of Boulogne, will be found in the following letter:

"*Deal, September 7.*

"Yesterday morning the Ardent, of 64 guns, weighed anchor from Dover roads, and stood over towards Boulogne.—She was joined about mid-channel by the ships of our squadron, that have for some days past been revictualled, etc. at Dungeness, when they all made sail for Boulogne roads. Yesterday about twelve, a firing, which had been heard all the morning, became tremendous: it is understood to have been caused in the following manner:—Yesterday morning at the time, about 53 of the enemy's gun-boats and brigs came out of Ostend, and attempted to get along shore to Boulogne, when they were attacked by our cruisers.—The only vessels that were to annoy the flotilla, were the Orestes sloop of war, and Bloodhound gun-brig. Three of the enemy's gun-brigs and a large praam succeeded in making Boulogne, the rest ran into Calais. I am sorry to hear, that the 1st. lieut and master of the Oresis are slightly wounded, and one man of Bloodhound mortally, The Oresis had several shot through her, and was damaged in her fore-topmast. The Immortalite frigate got becalmed close in with the batteries between Calais and Boulogne. They kept a continual cannonade upon her until dark, and her boats were observed a head towing"

In this attack on the enemy's flotilla, our correspondent informs us, several of their boats were driven ashore, and the crews suffered considerably.—The division was not able to get further than Calais, from whence it was attacked; one man killed and nine wounded.

Several sloops, brigs and gun-vessels sailed on Saturday to reinforce the squadron off Boulogne.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Lord Nelson, off Toulon, the particulars of which have not yet transpired.

It will be seen that the French have lost, by death, adm. Latouche Treville, one of their best naval officers. This news was brought to Paris by an extra courier, on the 24th August. Cardinal de Boisgelin, archbishop of Tours, is likewise dead at Angervilliers, in the 72d year of his age.

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Aug. 28.

The private letters received by the two Hamburgh mails, which arrived on Sunday, were delivered yesterday. They furnish some information, which, in the present dearth of continental intelligence, cannot be considered as uninteresting.

M. D'Oubril, the Russian charge d'affaires, it appears, was detained at Paris as late as the 10th, expecting a definitive answer to the ultimatum, which is publicly known to have been delivered by him to the minister for foreign affairs, two or three days after the departure of Bonaparte for the coast. The same system of evasion, the same disposition to temporise, and to procrastinate the period of declared hostility, which was endeavored to be practised upon the English ambassador, previous to the commencement of the present war, is now resorted to by the cabinet of the usurper. There is no ostensible minister at Paris, from whom the Russian minister can procure any satisfaction or information on the subject of the note transmitted from the court of Petersburg. M. Talleyrand, to whose office it particularly appertains, went on an excursion of pleasure to the country, soon after his master left the metropolis for Boulogne; and there is little probability of his resuming his diplomatic functions until the return of Bonaparte. In the mean time the business of his office remains suspended, and the ultimatum of M D'Oubril remains unanswered. As the substance of it is conjectured not to be of that nature that could afford extraordinary satisfaction to the emperor of the French, not one of the ministers he has left behind him at Paris will so far step out of the line of his duty, as to take upon himself the ungracious responsibility of forwarding it to the coast. Indeed there would be nothing extravagant in the supposition, that the expectation of demands, so specific and peremptory as those which are said to have been contained in the last note from Russia, should have determined the usurper to leave Paris sooner than he intended. The departure of the minister for foreign affairs (without any reasonable pretence) so soon after he had received M. D'Oubril's communication, looks as if the French government wished to evade entering upon any discussion of it, until they had fully prepared themselves against those consequences that were likely to result from non-compliance. It is to be presumed the Russian minister will not leave Paris without a peremptory order from his court, or until he shall have received an answer of some kind.

There is not much likelihood that he will speedily obtain the latter; for it is the obvious policy of Bonaparte to avoid coming to any explanation that may possibly lead to an immediate rupture with that power. We are persuaded, that neither he nor his minister for the foreign department will, by their return to the capital, afford M. D'Oubril an opportunity of demanding a positive answer, until the season shall be too far advanced to admit of offensive military operations. This was the plan of procrastination which was attempted during Lord Whitworth's negociation at Paris, but which was then disconcerted by the foresight and vigor of the late administration. We trust that it will be not more successful in the instance to which we now allude. Indeed we have reason to apprehend that the Russian courier, who arrived at Carlsruhe, on his way to Paris on the 9th inst. was the bearer of positive instructions to M. D'Oubril to leave the seat of the French government, in case no answer, or one of an unsatisfactory nature, should have been given to the ultimatum which he presented. All the Russians who had hitherto remained at Paris, it appears by the letters from Frankfort, left that city, and were returning to their own country. This augurs as if there were but little probability of a satisfactory termination of the points in discussion between Alexander and the self-created emperor of the French. That the rupture, however, will not take place as soon as it is generally supposed, we have strong reasons to conclude. It is probable that the Russian fleet may, in the mean time, winter in the Mediterranean, and be ready to convey such troops as may be collected to act in those quarters. Nor is it, indeed, to be wished, that hostilities should be precipitated. A broad and powerful alliance must be formed before the power of France can be shaken upon the continent. Any premature, or ill-concerted effort, would not only be contemptible and ineffectual, but it would consolidate the vast power of that country, and confirm the new dynasty in the family of the *Usurper*.

The recognition of his title by the Great Powers of Europe seems to be the principal object, at present, of the diplomatic transactions of Bonaparte. Champagny, who has been recalled from Vienna, and appointed minister for the home department in France, has negociated, and intrigued, and most probably *threatened* to procure, the acknowledgment of the Emperor of the French, but without success. General Lauriston is said to have set off for that capital with fresh instructions, relating to that point which touches his master so nearly; and upon the agreement of the Court of Vienna to recognize the French Emperor, the appointment of a new ambassador is said to depend. There is *no* probability, therefore, that Champagny will soon be replaced, unless the imperial cabinet shall determine to give complete satisfaction as to that point.

The proceedings of the Diet of Ratisbon become more active, and consequently more alarming to the Usurper, every day. He has found it necessary to appoint Portalis, who was secretary to the French ambassador at Berlin, his minister plenipotentiary at Ratisbon.

The expectation of a rupture with Russia appears to have considerable influence upon the movements of the French armies. We find that the force collected in the camp of Zeist, already amounting to between fifty and sixty thousand men, is to receive still further augmentation.—Marmont, the general who has the provisional command of it, was to meet the emperor Napoleon at Dunkirk or Ostend, on the 10th, for the purpose of holding a conference.

An article from Leipzig, evidently fabricated by some of the agents or emissaries of the French government, endeavors to throw discredit upon the plan which was concerted to take off Louis XVIII. It is, as we of course expected it would be, represented as a scheme of Coulon's to obtain a reward for discovering it. This was the obvious and natural line of defence to be adopted by the advocates of Bonaparte. Had the plot succeeded, we doubt not but they would have found most plausible excuses for the enmity of the poor keeper of the billiard table; as the diabolical attempt has providentially been frustrated, it was to be expected that they would endeavor to fix the stigma upon him.

It was reported at Hamburgh, that all the French ports, from Havre to Ostend, had been declared, by Bonaparte, in a state of siege. We do not think this improbable; as the consequence of such a measure would be to prohibit the admittance into those places, of all persons who had not a military character of some kind. He possibly might have had resort to it either to conceal his views, or to prevent his armies from being tampered with and debauched, either by the publications, or the insidious remarks of the enemies of his authority.

SPORT.

MRS. THORNTON AGAINST MR. FLINT.

500gs. each, p. p. 1000 gs. bye.—Four Miles.

YORK—*Saturday Evening.*

Never did we witness such an assemblage of people as were drawn together on the above occasion; 100,000 at least; nearly ten times the number appeared on Knavesmire than did on the day when *Bay Malton* ran, or when *Eclipse* went over the course, leaving the two best horses of the day a mile and a half behind. Indeed expectation was raised to the highest pitch from the novelty of the match. Thousands from every part of the surrounding country thronged to the ground. In order to keep the course as clear as possible, several additional people were employed; and, much to the credit of the 6th Light Dragoons, a party of them also were on the ground on horseback for the like purpose, and which unquestionably was the cause of many lives being saved.

About four o'clock, Mrs. Thornton appeared on the ground, full of spirit, her horse led by Colonel Thornton, and followed by Mr. Baker and Mr. H. Boynton:—Afterwards appeared Mr. Flint. They started a little past four o'clock. The lady took the lead for upwards of three miles, in a most capital style. Her horse, however, had much the shorter stroke of the two: when within a mile of being home, Mr. Flint pushed forward and got the lead, which he kept. Mrs. T. used every exertion, but finding it impossible to win the race, out of humanity to her horse, she drew up, in a *sportsmanlike* style, when within two distances.

At the commencement of the running, bets were 5 and 6 to 4 on the lady; in running the first three miles, 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 in her favor. Indeed the oldest sportsmen on the stand thought she would have won. In running the last mile, the odds were in favor of Mr. Flint.

Never surely did a woman ride in a better style. It was difficult to say whether her *horsemanship*, her dress, or her beauty, were most admired—The *toute ensemble* was *unique*.

Mrs. T's dress was a leopard-coloured body, with blue sleeves, the rest buff, and blue cap. Mr. F. rode in white. The race was run in 9 minutes and 59 seconds.

Thus ended the most interesting race ever ran upon Knavesmire. No words can express the disappointment felt at the defeat of Mrs. Thornton.—The spirit she displayed, and the good humour with which she has borne her loss, have greatly diminisheded the joy of many of the winners. From the very superior style in which she performed her exercising gallop of four miles on Wednesday, betting was greatly in her favor; for the accident which happened, in consequence of her saddle girths having slackened, and the saddle turning round, was not attended with the slightest injury to her person; nor did it in the least damp her courage, while her *horsemanship* and *close-seated* riding, astonished the beholders, and inspired a general confidence in her success. Not less than 200,000l. were pending upon Mrs. Thornton's match, perhaps more, if we include the bets in every part of the country; and there is no part, we believe, in which the [illegible] not some. It will be seen by the TIME [illegible], that *Haphazard* was the best horse at the meeting.

Seldom have we witnessed a meeting at York, where the races have been so well contested: Almost the whole have been run, and the horses rode in style of great superiority. To add to the pleasure attending the meeting, the weather has been most favourable, and the company numerous and fashionable

Mrs. Thornton against Mr. Flint.

THORNVILLE ROYAL, Sept. 1.

MR. EDITOR—Having read in your Paper that Mr. Flint paid me every attention that could be shown on the occasion of the Race, I request you will submit the following ELEMENTS or POLITENESS to the Gentlemen of the Turf, for them to sanction or reject, upon any future match of this kind taking place.

ELEMENT 1.- Mr. Baker, who kindly offered to ride around with me on account of the dangerous accident I met with on the Wednesday before, from my saddle turning round, was *positively* and *peremptoriously* refused this permission.

ELEMENT 2.—At the starting post the most distant species of common courtesy was studiously avoided; and I received a sort of word of command from Mr. Flint, as thus—"*Keep that side Madam!*"

For a moment's ride this might be *complimentary* ...but it was here depriving me of the *whip hand*. I did not expect Mr. Flint to shake hands with me, that, I understand, being the common prelude to boxing.

ELEMENT 3.—When my horse broke down in the terrible way he did, all the Course must have witnessed the very handsome manner in which Mr. Flint brought me in, *i. e.* LEFT ME OUT, by distancing me as much as he possibly could.

If these should be received as precedents, the art of riding against ladies will be made most completely easy.

CHALLENGE.—After all this, I challenge Mr. Flint to ride the same Match, in all its terms, over the same course next year, his horse *Brown Thornville*, against any one he may choose to select out of three horses, I shall haunt this season.

ALICIA THORNTON.

According to private letters from the Hague of the 1st inst. as soon as his Majesty the King of Sweden received information of the libel which Bonaparte caused to be inserted in the Moniteur, he immediately dispatched a courier to his charge d'affairs at Paris, Mr. Ackerbald, with orders for him to quit France without taking leave. At the same time orders were sent to Stockholm intimating to Bonaparte's charge d'affairs there, that his presence could be dispensed with in Sweden. All political relations have therefore ceased between Sweden and France; but the Swedish Consul, Gen. M. Seigneul, continues still to reside at Paris for the protection of commerce of the Swedish subjects with France. It is however, supposed upon the continent, that Napoleon, in a fit of passion, will soon order him away, and declare war against Sweden.

Another report is, that the Russian, Swedish and Danish Ministers have quit Paris.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1804.

DIED—On Tuesday last, at Powhatan seat, near this city, Mrs. ANN RANDOLPH, of the Bloomsbury stock, in the 48th year of her age.

Her misfortunes in life had driven her to reside in several parts of the continent, in each of which, from the courtesy of her manners, agreeable disposition and strength of mind, she acquired the esteem of the most respectable circles.

At last, seized in the neighborhood of her nativity with a most violent disease, under which she lingered 9 months, the energies of her mind shone forth with their usual lustre, under the most trying circumstances. The patience, resignation and fortitude under which she met her fate, was truly exemplary, and proved that she was as willing to die as she had been to live.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I HAVE seen a publication in your paper of the 29th of September last, subscribed by Charles Mills, in which my name is very maliciously and slanderously used. I had previous to that date informed Charles Mills, that he was unworthy of my notice; and yet it may be proper to convince the public, that he is unworthy of their attention.

Some time in the past summer, Thomas Logwood was arrested in Richmond for having forged and counterfeited Bank Notes. The Executive were informed, that the plates, machine, and other things used in the forgery, and sundry Notes already struck off, were to be found in his house in Buckingham county. To answer Logwood's conviction, the Executive sent Thomas Underwood, esq. express, to search for and seize the articles above named. Logwood's safety depended very much upon the removing and concealing those articles before the express from the Executive arrived. For this purpose Logwood employed Charles Mills, sometimes called Doctor Mills, as his secret messenger. How much better choice of an officer the Executive made than Logwood did of a messenger, is well known by the event, and the conviction and punishment of Logwood. Thomas Underwood, on his way to Logwood's house, caused me to be summoned to aid in the search which he was about to make. In the execution of this business, a certain Henry Flood conducted himself in such a manner, as to attract the notice of myself and the officer. His conduct was spoken of.—He was offended, and made publication in hand-bills, in which he charged Thomas Underwood and myself with having told falsehoods. To justify my own conduct, I made a publication in hand-bills also, stating what I had said of Henry Flood, and proving all I stated by the certificates and affidavits of John Pittman, Wm. M. Allen and Thomas Underwood. In the publication I made, it was necessary, to a fair understanding of H. Flood's conduct, to state the agency of Charles Mills, who was then understood to be, & since acknowledged, & also proven to have been, a messenger from Logwood. Mills pretended to be offended at the use made of his name, and in a manner calculated to offend me, said I had not stated the truth—whereupon I told him he was adding a lie to his other offence. Some time late in the same day, after he had caused the people in the court-yard to expect it, I received a message from him, handed by James Watt, complaining of the things above stated, and demanding, as I held myself to be a gentleman, that I would give him the satisfaction to be named by James Watt, which he explained to be, that I should fight him a duel. I had my own opinion what would be right for me to do; but that I might act with more certain propriety, I handed his note to Major William Daniel of Cumberland, as my friend. It was his decided opinion that I could not justify it to my own character, or to the feelings of my friends to stoop to notice Charles Mills—whereupon I handed James Watt a note, stating that "I had consulted a friend, who agreed with me in opinion, that since Chas. Mills had acknowledged himself to have been a messenger from an individual to conceal a felony, he did not occupy a ground which should entitle him to notice from me." This answer then made to C. Mills, is conceived now to be a sufficient one to his publication, in which the public can see nothing but the vile efforts of a deputy criminal—a wretched agent—who is sneaking from a base and unsuccessful attempt to conceal a felony; endeavoring to cast from him the odium justly attached to his character, by exciting the public attention with a slanderous attack upon a character of allowed respectability.—But Mills is mistaken.—His publication may pass current where we are not known; but as soon as we are known, it will be rejected as *base*, and he will be punished with the contempt and abhorrence of all honest men. No, Mills—the public will not believe me to be a liar upon your assertion, when all I have said is attested by the three respectable gentlemen above mentioned; nor will they believe me to be a coward for refusing to debase myself in a duel with you. What—should honest people, who aid in detecting and bringing crimes and felonies to punishment, be under any necessity to fight the friends, the aiders or abettors of the felon?

☞ The public will be pleased to take notice, that notwithstanding my respect for its good opinion, I shall not in future feel myself in duty bound, to answer any publications which may be made by those fellows who are so much injured and offended at the part I acted in destroying the Buckingham Bank, and in bringing to conviction and punishment Thomas Logwood, the president thereof. Indeed, Mr. Printer, the public justice would have been more amply satisfied, if all the officers of that Bank were punished—not passing by even a runner or *messenger*.

DRURY M. ALLEN.

October 6th, 1804.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

Commodore Barron arrived at Gibraltar with his squadron on the 12th August last. On his arrival he found several dispatches from Mr. Simpson, our consul at Morocco, all stating in strong terms the hostile disposition of the emperor of Morocco, against our commerce, and the preparations making by him to send out three frgates and two galleys upon a cruize. Mr Simpson urging the indispensable necessity of leaving two of the frigates upon that station, the commodore accordingly left the Congress, captain Rogers, and the Essex, captain James Barron. The following extract of a letter from captain Rogers to the secretary of the navy discloses the result.

United States frigate Congress,
Gibraltar Bay, Aug. 30, 1804.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this instant arrived here with the Congress and Essex, direct from Tangiers, from which place I sailed on the 27th inst. Our passage has been long, owing to a strong Levant gale which lasted from the night of the 27th until the morning of the 29th, and drove us through the Straits into the Atlantic.

In my last communication, dated Tangier Bay, 17th inst. I informed you of commodore Barron's having sent the Congress and Essex on this coast, in consequence of advices received from Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangier, of my intention to leave the Essex to watch the conduct of two galleys at that place, and of my proceeding immediately to Salle, to inform myself of the movements, and if possible, of the intentions of the enemy's three ships mentioned in Mr. Simpson's communications to commodore Barron, copies of which the latter gentleman has forwarded to you: I did so, and arrived and anchored before Salle on the 20th (taking Arzilla, Mamora and Larache in my route) where I found the three ships in question, and to all appearance nearly ready for sea. After lying three hours at anchor within about five miles of the town, with American colors flying, and a signal indicative of friendship and a wish to communicate with the shore, without any apparent disposition of the like on their part, I weighed anchor and stood within the range of a common shot of the ships without any further success of bringing about a communication, although every means which a friendly demeanor could suggest, were used. However, I have no reason to suppose that hostile intentions on their part were the cause of my not succeeding, but that they either did not comprehend the meaning of the signal, or were afraid to venture off. On the 21st, after repeating again in the same way as on the preceding day, my wishes to exchange civilities without any appearance of success, and fearing that a further attempt on the subject might lead to suspicions unfavorable to a good understanding, I made sail and pursued my course back to Tangier, where I again on the 27th joined the Essex. At Larache I found the ship Meshouda (ci-devant Tripoline) in a state of *ordinary*, but at Arzilla and Mamora there was not a single vessel of any description. On my return again to Tangier I made the usual signal to communicate with our consul, and in an hour after had the pleasure of receiving advices from him corroborating my own opinion, "that whatever grounds there might have been for suspicion, that they were so far removed as to admit of one of the ships leaving this coast." Two days after I left Tangier for Salle, the two galleys which the Essex was left to watch, sailed, and one of them was boarded by her in sight of Tangier. This circumstance serves to prove that they had no orders to capture American vessels, or they certainly would not have gone to sea while the Essex was in sight. These two galleys, with the three ships at Salle, compose the greater part, if not the whole marine force of Morocco.—Since the galleys sailed, I have heard of their living at Cadiz. The ships are inside of Salle Bar, and I have reason to believe there is but little probability of their going to sea this summer, as I am told there never has been an instance of their large cruizers going to sea for the purpose of cruizing after the 10th of September. I shall leave this the instant I get water on board sufficient for six or seven weeks, which I am in hopes will not take longer than to morrow evening, and proceed direct to Tripoli, where I flatter myself, (if captain Preble has not made a previous attack,) I shall yet arrive in time to co-operate with commodore Barron; for I should be greatly mortified if the Congress did not share a part of the credit to be derived from the reduction of Tripoli, by inscribing a lasting and honorable remembrance of her name on its walls.

College of New-Jersey.

THE Trustees of the College of New-Jersey are happy to announce to the Public the perfect restoration of the College Edifice lately destroyed by fire, with many improvements in its structure calculated to guard it against a like calamity in future.—They have erected also several new buildings, which have greatly increased the advantages for study, and the accommodations which the institution can afford, both to its Professors and its Students—In comparing the circumstances of the College at the period when they lately solicited the public liberality in its favor, with its present state, they cannot but be deeply affected by the contrast which they witness. At that time the noble structure erected by their predecessors was a nursery for SCIENCE and PIETY was a heap of ruins; their library was consumed; their pupils were dispersed, and they were totally destitute of funds, either to replace their losses by the fire, or to provide for the instruction of the youth. They now see its buildings not only restored and improved, but greatly augmented, three new professorships established, and the number of the pupils increased much beyond what it has ever been at any former period.

With devout reverence the Trustees would first of all, acknowledge their obligations, and offer their thanks to Almighty God, in whose gracious protection they confided in the time of their distress, and who, *holding the hearts of all men in his hands*, has inclined the friends of learning and religion so liberally to aid them in their pious work. And in the propitious and signal smiles of Divine Providence on their efforts, they hope they see an indication, and a pledge, that the institution over which they preside is destined to future and distinguished usefulness.

In the next place, they offer, with great sincerity and warmth, their gratitude to all those public-spirited individuals, in various parts of the United States, who have so liberally contributed to the benevolent and pious designs now so happily completed. To many of these they are indebted for their own generous contributions. To many they are under additional obligations for their active and friendly aid to the agents of the Corporation in soliciting benefactions, and for their cordial and benevolent exertions, in various ways, for the benefit of the funds of the College.

While the Trustees endeavor to acquit themselves of the debt of gratitude which they have contracted during their successful exertions in behalf of the College, they judge it to be a part of their duty, and one, they trust, which will not be unacceptable to the public, to lay before them the advantages which the institution now possesses for the Education of Youth, the course of studies, and some beneficial changes in the mode of conducting them, which have been lately introduced.

The establishment of the College consists of a President, who is also Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c. four other Professors, and two Tutors, under whom is appointed a Teacher of French, for the benefit of those who are desirous of acquiring that language, and who can redeem time for that purpose from their ordinary classical studies.

In order to enter the Freshman Class, it is necessary to have read the Evangelists, or other equivalent portions of the Greek Testament, and to be acquainted with the Latin authors usually read in the schools, as far as the Æneid of Virgil. To enter the Sophomore Class, it is necessary farther to have read Sallust, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, and to understand Vulgar Arithmetic. The Lower Classes are entirely occupied in the study of the Latin and Greek Languages, of Arithmetic, Geography, and the Roman Antiquities, under the direction of the Professor of Languages, with the assistance of the tutors, except on Sundays, when they are employed in studying the History of the Bible, and the Principles of the Christian Religion, agreeably to the tenets of the respective churches to which they belong. These classes, on account of the extreme youth of the greater part of the young gentlemen who compose them, are required to study, during the whole day, under the immediate eye of their professor and tutors. For this purpose, large, convenient, well-lighted and airy apartments have been provided.

The members of the superior classes are permitted to study in their private chambers, except in those hours in which they are required to attend their respective professors in the public halls of recitation and lecture. On Sundays, after the public worship is ended, the Junior Class attends lectures by the Professor of Theology, calculated to explain the difficulties which occur in the Sacred Writings, and refute the objections which have been made against particular parts of them, by the aids of History, of Antiquities, and the Principles of a sound Criticism. The Senior Class attends lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. It is considered by the Trustees as an object of primary importance in the course of education, to impress upon the minds of studious youth just sentiments of the nature, as well as a full conviction of the truth of religion, as being the surest basis of the public morals. On the remaining days of the week, these classes attend lectures by the different Professors, the one on the several branches of Speculative and Practical Mathematics, on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Natural History; the other on the Elements of Logic, of Belles-Lettres, of History, and of Moral and Political Science.

It is with great pleasure that the Trustees inform the public, that the losses which the institution suffered in its apparatus for Experimental Philosophy have been, in a great measure, repaired; and that they have been enabled to replace the library, which was destroyed in the conflagration, by a most valuable collection of near four thousand volumes; and, by a small increase in the fees of tuition, means have been adopted for annually making considerable additions to the library, as well as for providing, in time, additional buildings for the accommodation of the increasing number of Students.

Notwithstanding these internal resources, which the Trustees have been enabled to establish, inasmuch as the institution has been founded, and hitherto entirely supported by individual munificence, they solicit for the augmentation of the number of their books, the continued aid of the friends of science.—This they can do with the greater confidence, as they themselves derive no emolument from their office, but actually incur considerable expence, and make no small sacrifices of time and of ease, solely from their zeal to promote the interests of Learning and Religion. In particular, they will acknowledge, with due sentiments, their obligations to those authors who may furnish the college with a copy of their works; and to every inventor or improver of a useful machine, who may bestow on it a model and explanation of his improvement or invention. A handsome receptacle is provided in the hall of the library for all such models, designed to display them to the best advantage. All specimens, likewise, calculated to illustrate Natural History, and all specimens of elegant execution in the Fine Arts, will be thankfully received.

The trustees beg leave to inform the public, that the necessary expences of education in the college, excluding those of clothing and chamber furniture, and including those of tuition, chamber rent, board, books, wood, lights, the use of the library, servant's wages and washerwoman's bills, do not amount to more than one hundred and eighty dollars a-year. And beyond this sum, except for clothing and travelling expences, parents are earnestly requested to be very frugal in the allowance of money granted to their sons, and to refuse the payment of all debts contracted on credit. The governors and instructors of the college have found, from long experience, that nothing is more pernicious to the morals and the studious habits of the youth committed to their care, than an unrestricted credit, or excessive remittances of money. And every parent may be absolutely assured that, if his son is solicitous to procure from him much larger sums, under the idea that the style of living at the college requires them, or under ANY PRETENCE whatever, he has formed some imprudent connections.

Lastly, the College of New-Jersey having been originally founded with a particular view to promote the interests of religion, as well as of learning, by training up men of piety and talents for the ministry of the gospel, the trustees have ever been attentive to this great object; and they are now enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to offer more ample encouragements than usual to young men destined for that sacred profession.—A certain number will find the greater part of their necessary expences, during the whole course of their education, defrayed out of funds, for that purpose, placed by benevolent persons in the hands of the corporation. And ALL who are actually engaged in the study of Theology, and in the course of immediate preparation for the ministry, at whatever institution they may have received the preliminary parts of their education, may, on producing proper testimonials of character, pursue their farther studies here at the moderate charge of one dollar a week for board, and enjoy the assistance of the President and Professors of Theology without any fee for instruction. This professor, in addition to the lectures which he gives to the classes in the college, purpose to give lectures to the theological students twice in the week; to hold a Theological Society once in the week for the discussion of important questions immediately relative to the science of Divinity; to teach the Hebrew Language to those who need it, and to superintend their improvement in the Greek and French Languages.

Such are the advantages which the trustees have been enabled, under the blessing of Divine Providence, and through the favor of the public, to secure to the institution under their care: and such are the prospects which they can now, with pleasure, and with confidence, hold out to the friends of religion and of learning. The public benevolence which has been manifested, in so distinguished a manner to this college, will stimulate their exertions to render it still more useful to their country, and to the church.

Signed by Order of the Board,
SAM. S. SMITH, *President.*

JOHN MACLEAN, *Clerk.*

☞ *Printers of Newspapers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above.*

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, obtained for the purpose of authorising the executors to convey the property hereinafter mentioned,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at twelve o'clock, on Friday, the 30th day of November next, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND, in the county of York, belonging to the estate of the late Robert Andrews, dec. known by the name of

BELFIELD,

Situate about a mile and an half from Williamsburg, and containing about 433 acres.

THE very valuable improvements on the Land, consisting of a new two story Brick House, a new Barn, and several outhouses, without mentioning a valuable young Orchard, an excellent Meadow, good enclosures, and its high state of cultivation, conspire to render it a most eligible situation to any person who may be inclined to purchase. At the same time and place will also be sold, the stock of CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.—The sale will take place on the premises, at the abovementioned time, when the terms will be made known by

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Williamsburg, Oct. 30th, 1804.

ALMANACS

—*For* 1805—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Bills of Exchange

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

176

A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very healthy, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set upto the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (1Nov 13.)

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL,

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit 'till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,

Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Minor, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a further security.

On the same day and place will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

To be sold at Public Auction, on

Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars: it has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. The property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the dept, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 26, 1804 tds.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.

of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 3m.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West-Indies, or a port in Europe—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804. ep8w

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*

JOS. SCOTT, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on the next fair day,

ALL the LAND of the estate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be sold—lying in the county of Mathews, supposed to contain upwards of seven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—This land having been recently advertised, let it now suffice to say that there is but a small part cleared: the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the soil very rich. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

Washington Henry Academy.

THE Trustees of the above Academy having repaired all the buildings which are now attached to that institution; consisting of a convenient dwelling-house, smoke house, dairy, kitchen & school house; wish to engage for the ensuing year, a teacher, capable of instructing youth in the dead languages, practical mathematics, and the English language grammatically.

On Saturday the 10th of November next, a meeting of the trustees will be had on the premises; at which time and place, gentlemen qualified as above, and desirous of obtaining the situation, are respectfully invited to attend, in order that the trustees may select from among the candidates the one who shall be the best approved by a majority of the board.

The teacher who shall be thus chosen, shall have appropriated to his use in addition to the above houses, at least 250 acres of land. The situation of Washington Henry Academy is in the centre of a populous and respectable neighborhood, about ten miles from Richmond, is remarkably healthful, and possesses the advantage of some excellent springs of water.

THOMAS TINSLEY, *President of the Trustees.*

* The principal building was destroyed some years ago by fire. 2t

Hanover county, October 15th, 1804.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only 500 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 35, South Second-street.

Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or

ADAM PREMIR,
No. 134, *South Sixth-street;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY,
Corner of Green and Third-str.
CHARLES BOWMAN,
No 16, Bud-street,
} *Comm'rs.*

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lorana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop; which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flatt Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY HOVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of truft from David Roſs, eſq. in order to raiſe the ſum of two thouſand eight hundred and eighty dollars and ſixty-five cents, with intereſt thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804, till payment—and the further ſum of three thouſand three hundred and ſixty-one dollars and ſixty-four cents, with the like intereſt from the 29th day of September 1800, till payment, being the balance due on the two laſt inſtalments of a debt due from the ſaid David Roſs to the truſtees of James Dunlop, deceaſed, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and ſecured by deed of truſt, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR ſuch part of them as may be neceſſary to raiſe the ſum aforeſaid, with the charges and expences of ſale: An Eſtate or Plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by eſtimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the ſame more or leſs, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchaſed by the ſaid Roſs of the repreſentatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardſon, according to its known boundaries as held by the ſaid Roſs. Alſo, an Eſtate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by eſtimation, twelve hundred acres, more or leſs, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joſeph Haden. Alſo, the following LOTS, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No 63, on which the ware-houſe is built; Lot, No. 75, on which is a ſtore, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The ſale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 1ſt day of December next—and the Lands and Tenements aforeſaid will be ſet up in that order which ſhall appear beſt to ſuit the purchaſers, and moſt beneficial to the parties intereſted.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby,
Geo. Greenhow,
} *Truſtees.*

Richmond, 17th October 1804.

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requeſted to take notice; That the Preſident and Directors of the ſaid Inſurance Company, have this day unanimouſly ordered, that the ſaid Stockholders pay on the ſixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each ſhare of ſtock held by them in the ſtock of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will ſhew the neceſſity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the Preſident and Directors of the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any ſubſcriber, his executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſhall fail to pay the ſum called for by the ſaid directors or them, at the time appointed for ſuch payment, every ſuch ſhare ſhall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the uſe of the Company, and the holder or holders of ſuch ſhare or ſhares, ſhall moreover be liable for the remaining ſums of money, when the ſame ſhall be called for by the Preſident and Directors; to be recovered by them where the ſum ſhall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of ſuch ſhares, their executors or adminiſtrators, ten days notice of ſuch motion, and where the ſum called for be leſs than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the caſe may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 2aw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requeſted to inſert the above adverti ſement in their reſpective papers, twice a week for ſix weeks.

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. tN20 1

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG: DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

VIRGINIA CONVENTION,

ON THE ADOPTION OF THE

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor such a character, often mercenary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever *published*; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs; and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.